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67; first 5 years—excluding first 12 months—48; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 20 years, 23; 20 to 30 years, 63; 30 to 40 years, 43; 40 to 50 years, 45; 50 to 60 years, 25; more than 60 years of age, 41, and 1 death where the age of deceased was unknown.

Of the total number, 247 were males and 120 females, 283 inhabitants, rather residents, of Rio de Janeiro, 83 foreigners, i. e., not residents, and one whose identity in this regard was unknown.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 14th instant, viz,  $29.3^{\circ}$  C., and the lowest on the 17th instant, viz,  $14^{\circ}$  C., with an average for the week of  $19.62^{\circ}$  C. There was a total rainfall for the week of 16.56 mm.

*Sanitary conditions in Pernambuco—Sanitary bulletin of Rio de Janeiro for the month of May, 1904.*

During the week ended June 25 the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health: On the 21st instant, the British steamship *Thespis*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 4 first-class passengers and 15 steerage passengers from this port, and 1 new member of the crew taken on at this port, and on the 25th instant, the German bark *Weiwera*, for the port of Santa Cruz, Cuba, with no cargo, in stone ballast, no passengers of either class, and no change in the ship's personnel while lying here. Both vessels lay in the open bay while discharging and loading cargo.

*Sanitary conditions in Pernambuco.*

There has been a slight amelioration in the health conditions in Pernambuco, as shown by the reports for the last two fortnights, kindly furnished me by the United States consul at that port. The report for the last fortnight of May shows a total of 753 deaths from all causes, and of this number 400 were due to dysentery. The report for the following fortnight shows a total of 592 deaths, of which number but 283 were caused by dysentery. Variola caused 28 deaths during the first of the periods referred to, and 24 during the last one. Five deaths were due to beriberi during the four weeks, the same number were caused by leprosy, 112 were caused by tuberculosis, and 40 were attributed to malarial fevers. During the first fortnight the general mortality was 90.6 deaths per 1,000 of the population, officially estimated at 200,000, and during the second fortnight it was 74.6. The greatest daily mortality during the first fortnight was 61, the least 28, and the mean 47, while during the second and last period the highest was 55, the lowest 26, and the mean 39.4. These figures at all events show a slight improvement over the conditions in the beginning of last month.

*Plague in Lima, Peru.*

A dispatch of the 26th instant, from Lima, stated that on that day Dr. Ricardo Suarez, the chief officer of health of the port of Callao, had died from bubonic plague. The same dispatch states that on that date 2 new cases of plague had been discovered and verified in Payta.